

every nation regulate its own affairs, or to change its political institutions at its pleasure. This doctrine of non-interference is not to be understood as a denial of the right of exerting a moral force in favor of the slaves of this country, or of liberty in any part of the world. The speaker maintained that the obligation on this non-interference was not to be understood as a denial of the right of Hungary from assisting Italy in a future struggle. This fallacy is equally apparent with the other, since assistance to Italy would not be an interference in *American* territory. The speaker then expressed his confidence that any who combined with her internal foes to crush her liberties.

The moment the law of non-interference is enforced, the people may only be able to read and defend its liberties. The interference would prevent the interference of France to destroy Italian liberty and independence, but not the assistance of Hungary or of the United States to secure the people of Italy from the domination of Austria. The speaker's address seemed to afford particular satisfaction to the conservative and higher portion of the audience. It contained some ungenerous flings at Kossuth and Mazzini, that detracted much from the value of the address. The speaker, the Hon. Secretary, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, showed that the Fence Society is indefatigable in its efforts to promote the cause of Peace, by the circulation of tracts and books on